

Oxford Democrat.

Volume 7.

Paris, Maine, Tuesday, January 14, 1840.

Number 22.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

Geo. W. Clifton,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One dollar and fifty cents in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of the year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRITTEN FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Our Grave-Yard.

How fast it is filling, that little green spot
Which the villagers chose as the place of their rest,
When their toils and their pleasures should all be forgot,
And their heads should be laid in the earth's quiet breast.

I remember, though dimly, the day when they met,
By appointment, a fence round the place to erect;
On a spot, from the broad fields around them, to set
A guard which the forms of the dead might protect.

It must have been solemn, that meeting, to those
Who had hewn the dark forest to let in the day,
As they marked out the spot where their frames
Should repose,
When the pioneer's toils, with his life past away.

I never revisit the home of my youth,
But my eye to the grave-yard turns once and again,
And I think of the virtues, the kindness and truth,
Of some who now rest in that quiet domain.

'Tis some two or three years, since my footsteps have
pressed
The green clover and moss which the dead have
enclosed,
Till of late my young daughter urg'd on her request,
To be shown where the friends of the mother reposed.

As her infantile footsteps I guided around,
And strove to impress her light heart with the scene,
My own feelings were touched on beholding the ground,
And recalling the years and the forms that had been.

I thought I knew well where each villager laid;
That I could not mistake it by day or by night;
But I found, even there, 'Time has impress had made,
That even the grave told the tale of his flight.

I anxiously strove to discover the mounds
That I knew were once rais'd o'er the lov'd and the wept;
But time had effaced every mark of the wounds
Which the shovel had made round the place where they slept.

Oh, it humbles the heart to behold how each trace
Of the lost ones of earth passes swiftly away;
To see the tall weeds springing up o'er the place,
As though earth heeded lightly these relics of day.

We know and we feel that we all must be pressed
To the bosom of death, and it cannot be long
Ere the waves of oblivion shall close o'er each breast,
And our names be unheard in the tale or the song.

I thought, as I stood and looked down on the spot
Where sisters, and pupils, and neighbors were laid,
That with them I should sleep, and mayhap be forgot,
Ere a century's marks in that place should be made.

But 'tis sweet to reflect that the Saviour has said,
That these bodies from dust once again shall arise;
That his eye watches over his friends who are dead,
'Till the form and the spirit unite in the skies.

OTHOHA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the N. Y. Whig.

My Pretty Cousin.

My pretty cousin is not like other cousins.—
She is the queen of cousins, being at once the
most agreeable, cruel, and unmanageable of all;
the prettiest and most witty; and is, besides, such
a concealed little prude as never lived before,
whose fanciful mischief loving disposition has
intimated and subdued the country beaux for miles
around. She is, moreover, a capricious tyrant,
wilful and obstinate, and sways the sceptre of her
power with an unsparring hand. Her admirers—
slaves, I would say, though their ribs have ached
and smarted with the thumps of more than one
of Cupid's shafts, though their hearts, bristling
with his barbed arrows, have been pierced and
riddled in every direction,—still flutter around
the light that scorches them, attracted, enchain-
ed by eyes that melt with gazing, and fire you with
their fire.

See, how fond the saucy elf is of teasing with
such show of mellow lips, that hang like golden
fruit to be plucked by the first bold hand; pout-
ing to you tempting; wooing, inviting; and
when you would haste to press them to your own
lips, you arrest you with such an air of offended deli-
cacy, that you dare go no further, lest the Puritan
box your ears.

All cousins are not so. While they hang their
heads in delicious confusion, and suffer one to do
what he will with their lips, she will be tugging
at your whiskers, what is more to be dreaded,
will, with one fell swoop, smash the spotless, un-
wrinkled bosom, that is so snugly arrayed behind
the vest that gives it protection. None of that
devoted train yet had sufficient audacity to steal
a kiss. Poor souls! Was it that they feared
they might disarrange the hair that they had
spent so much time in brushing into sleekness?
Or, were they content to plod along in the same
every-day employment of sighing for paradise,
and though they gazed on it through their eyes,
dared not reach forth a hand and enter with the
seal upon her lips?

So stood the besieged and besieging, when a
city cousin arrived; and thus found Harry Hos-
mer the petty kingdom my pretty cousin had
founded. He came, and she saw one more vic-
tim to swell the tide of her triumphs. He was
worth winning; he was a fine appearing fellow;
could dance, ride, sing, and make love sonnets
to admiration; and was, all in all, what a hand-
some young lady of eighteen would love to see at
her feet. Will we be justified in saying that the
same motive that influenced her actions toward
others, moved her to the concentration of all her
art, cunning and powers, to batter the heart of the
city cousin? No. There was a more powerful
inducement here. It was not love, but something
very akin to it—for what country belle can see
such as Harry, one so superior to the rest of the
throng that surrounds her, and not feel a greater
emotion, a more than common flutter, when he
approaches her?

Her plans were laid. His heart was mined,
assaulted, and attacked in every possible shape.
He remained firm, unconquered; nor did any
subsequent movement dislodge him from his sit-
uation. His deportment was always the same;
and not all her skill at man-subjection could draw
from him more than that familiar, gentlemanly
carriage, which acquainted her with the freedom
of his heart and the failure of her plans. She
was piqued. What a cold, senseless thing this
cousin is! Pshaw! I won't trouble myself
more with the ill-mannered bear. He isn't worth
the pains one takes to make him like people.

She did not, however, adhere to this very wise
conclusion. The next day another attack, a
general assault, was directed against the citadel,
and she endeavored to carry all before her by
storm; but he, who had so long been impregna-
ble to so many city warfares, led on too by the
brightest eyes that flashed in our land, was still
the same cousin Harry Hosmer from the city.—
And the only foil he used, and that which he
played with surprising advantage, was the name
of another city cousin—a defence that surprised,
while it was a counter attack that disconcerted
her.

My pretty cousin had failed. In her endeavors
to subdue the heart of her cousin, she had for-
gotten to guard her own, nor did she know that
it was already in the possession of another. She
was cross. She could hardly bear that he should
be in her presence, was unhappy when he was
out of sight. If he was pleasant, or laughed, he
was ridiculing her happiness and rejoicing over
her discomfiture. If he was sad and sober, he
was thinking of the hated cousin he left behind
in the city.

"My dear cousin, you cannot imagine with
what feelings of pleasure I shall present your
beautiful cousin to you. She is such a divine
creature," exclaimed he, one day, after dwelling
unusually long upon her beauty and learning.—
"She is perfection!"

Clara pouted, and picked the leaves of a rose
he had just plucked for her, and crushed them
with her foot.

"You will be delighted to see her, she is so
kind and gentle. It will be impossible to be near
her and not like her."

"And do you like her, cousin Harry?" asked
she, in a low, hesitating voice, as if afraid to ask
what might be unpleasant to her.

"Like her!—we love her—every body does."
The rose was suddenly dashed on the floor,
her indignant foot stamped upon it, and she arose
and hastily walked to the window.

"Why, coz, what ails thee?" said Harry, with-
out rising, as he swung a chair carelessly round
on one leg, while he commenced whistling a lively
air.

She was leaning against the side of the window,
with her forehead pressed against the glass. She
did not answer. Nothing is more galling to a
woman, than to hear the praises of a rival from
the lips of one she loves. Clara was piqued;
she was offended, angry. She could hardly bear
her feelings, for she pictured her happy cousin
basking in the sunshine of his love, and then she
thought of herself, neglected and unloved, and
her breast heaved with feelings she ill could bear.

"Is my cousin unwell?"

She was silent.

"Bless me! you have not forgot the use of that
tongue of yours that used to wag so gaily!"

No answer.

Harry rose and walked to the window. He
gently pulled the hand that supported her head,
from her face. She was weeping.

"The day after, he departed for New York. His
horse was at the door, his foot was in the stirrup,
and he had thrice bid 'good bye' to his friends,
but he lingered, for there ought to be another
among them. He scanned their faces, he watch-
ed every window; she was not there. Once more
he took leave, and stopped again to see if Clara
was there. He turned, disappointed, and laid
his hand upon his saddle. A hand touched his
shoulder, and a low voice whispered, "Cousin
Harry, good bye."

He turned and met the gaze of Clara. She
was pale. She held her hand to him, and he

drew her to him and pressed his lips to hers.—
There was perhaps too much warmth in that
kiss, that mingled its fire with the pallor of her
cheek. Or, was it that his hand held hers too
closely locked?

"Good bye, my sweet cousin," said he gaily,
as he vaulted into the saddle. "Remember my
promise of coming again this fall with your cousin
Julia, whom I intend you shall be so delighted
with that you will not care to part with her.—
And I give you warning—take care lest you are
taken by surprise; she carries all before her."

"I will not promise to like her, Harry," said
she.

We will not say what image was ever present
to Clara's mind until he returned, because the
reader already knows. Neither do we love to
speculate upon the state of Harry's heart. We
don't know much about this city cousin yet, far-
ther than it appears that he is very fond of talk-
ing about her; but this is not proof positive that
he is in love with her. People do not talk most
of those they love. My pretty cousin's beauty
certainly had struck him at first; he was pleased
with her lively humor and wit; he felt the in-
fluence of her eyes; but he was determined to
curb that proud spirit that marred all her better
qualities, and exterminate her petty passion, for
coquetry.

She had failed once in her long career of war-
ring against hearts. It was a signal defeat. Was
it her fault? Was she growing old? The thought
paled her cheek. She flew to the glass. No! this
face is as fresh as ever; these eyes are
as bright; this neck as white; this bust as full
and rounded; this waist as taper; and this form
has lost none of its fullness.

"She—who is she?—this Phoenix, this divini-
ty. Some city Miss, with enough gold to make
a dash and dazzle his eyes; crooked, perhaps—
yes, crooked, and well padded too; tall and lean
—lame and deceitful. 'Tis strange 'tis very
sad she, as she stood and surveyed herself be-
fore the faithful mirror.

Fall came, and with it Harry and the city
cousin. They arrived late one Saturday evening
and stopped at the village hotel. It was too late
to see their friends that night—added to which,
the inhabitants still adhered to the good old cus-
tom of keeping Saturday night. Next day, arm
in arm they went to church, and sat in a
pew where Clara could see them. She was pre-
tending to be called beautiful, but that she was too
pale. How tall! How majestic she is! How con-
fidentially she bears upon her arm! Would that
be right for cousins? She forgot how often she
had teased just so. The evening out of the same
book, their hands touch, and their breath does
mingle. How tenderly he folds the shawl around
her neck! The jade! she smiles on him! No
wonder he should be so fond of her, when she
can smile so sweetly. Poor Clara; she sought
her bed that night with an aching head, and
dreamed of daggers the whole night long.

If she had been engaged with her outward
clothing, how much more was she with her in-
ward qualities. Though she looked upon Julia
as a rival, it was impossible to approach her and
not feel interest. Her sweet disposition, and
her engaging manners, secured the attention and
respect but not the love of Clara. She was a suc-
cessful rival; Clara could not brook that. Where
rivalry exists, there can be no love.

One evening Harry was alone with her Julia
had just been with them. Clara sat pensive and
thoughtful.

"I think Clara's thoughts, like her heart, is
with some favored lover, whom adverse for-
tune has parted from his 'lady love,' and cast into
other lands. Or perhaps the little plaintive
song Julia has just sung, awakens sad feelings.—
How is it, Clara?"

"I think, if you remember any thing till you
die, it will be the name of Julia. You are fore-
ver talking about her and her singing—such
divine music! Pshaw!"

"And why not? Who can listen to such an
angelic being, and not break into raptures with
her heavenly music?"

"Surely, I have heard better," said she, pettish-
ly.

"And then to think of her sweetness of dis-
position, her kindness, her benevolence, her
beauty—"

Clara sat uneasy.

"Her sparkling wit, her learning—all
these found in one person, in Julia, she whom
all love—"

She hitched away her chair and looked hard,
very hard at the well post through the window.—
What could be so very attractive in that old
rickety piece of wood?

"She whom we adore."

"Clara, cousin Clara!" said he, going to her
and seating himself by her.

"Stand off, sir!" exclaimed she, suddenly ris-
ing and stepping into the middle of the room.—
Her eyes, though wet with tears, flashed
with excitement. Her bosom heaved and swelled
with offended pride.

"You are a cold, heartless man. You ask oth-
ers to sing, but me, never; you walk and laugh
and ride with that Julia, but never ask me; you
dance all night with her, while I sit alone in a
corner; you sing with her, go to church with her,
and I am left at home. You may go back to
New York with your beautiful cousin—I'll never
speak to you again. You are not cousin of mine
—you are a senseless, rude, good-for-nothing
brute. You are the worst, the ugliest, the most
hated—ugh! you beast!"

She flew out of the room, leaving Harry trans-
fixed with astonishment. He went away with a
serious face.

The next afternoon Clara sat in a rustic bow-
er in her father's garden. She was pale and un-

happy. She did not observe two persons walking
that way until they entered where she was.—
Harry advanced, leading the smiling Julia by the
hand.

"You know this only as your cousin. I come
now to acquaint you with the relation she bears
to me. In Julia Hosmer, you see your cousin,
and my sister."

MARIE DE MONTFORT.

BY ESTHER WETHERFIELD.

It was a lovely summer day; the trees were
clothed in their richest foliage, and the air seem-
ed to be filled with melody and fragrance, as
Marie de Montfort, with a few attendants, rode
up to the avenue leading to the chateau of the
Baron de C. She was young and beautiful;
grief for the loss of an idolized father had taken
from her much of the sprightliness and vivaci-
ty for which she had been distinguished during
her life-time; but the tenderness and softness
which had always characterized her beauty,
still remained; her sad, sweet smile penetrated
to the heart, and dwelt on the memory of the
beholder, reminding him irresistibly of the
purity & innocence which may be supposed to
dwell in the face of an angel.

To see her was to love her, and as she rode
on, her auburn tresses falling carelessly around
her face and on her neck, the bloom restored
to her cheeks by exercise, and a smile playing
on her lip at the thought of the joyful welcome
she would receive from her young friend Clara
de C.—her admiring maidens were express-
ing to each other their hopes that this visit,
the first she had paid for many months,
would be of signal benefit to her health and
spirits.

"The old castle, had been so gloomy since
our good lord's death," said one, "that I have
never felt like the same person." "And her
brother is so proud and haughty," said another,
"and takes so much more authority upon him-
self than her father ever did, that I wonder how
she can endure it." She will not endure it
long," said the first speaker; for I heard her
tell her favorite Anne, the other day, that if
there was no other way of escaping from his
tyranny, she would have to enter a convent.—
Would you believe it?—he is determined to
marry her to that old Baron, who paid him a
visit a week or two since, and who will gladly
take her without any dowry; by this means, he
hopes to keep the fortune which should be hers,
in his own possession. He was never recon-
ciled to his father's second marriage, and his
innocent sister now feels the effect of the cause-
less dislike he conceived for his step-mother.

"Well, if I were in my mistress's place,"
replied the other speaker, "I would not please
him so much as to marry the old Baron, or to
enter a convent either—I would place myself
under the protection of some other person, and
resist his authority, even though he were my
guardian." Here the conversation was inter-
rupted by their arrival at the chateau, and in
another moment Marie was with her friend.

After the first congratulations were over, Clara
ventured to ask Marie, if her brother's hatred
for Eugene Waldemar was violent as ever?
"He came to the chateau yesterday," she con-
tinued, "and intends spending a week with my
brother; I am afraid this will interfere with the
pleasure of your visit."

"It shall not prevent me from enjoying your
society," was the reply; "and as I never saw
him and do not possess my brother's hereditary
hatred towards his family, it can make but little
difference to me."

Marie wished to appear indifferent, though
her heart throbbled at the mention of his name;
she had heard much of Eugene Waldemar; a
thousand instances of his generosity and nobles-
sness had been related to her serving at first to
excite her curiosity, and at length to awake a
passionate desire of seeing him, and she now
looked forward to their first interview almost
as if on it depended her future destiny.—
Would he hate? That was a question she
could not solve; and when Clara remarked
that her brother and friend would return from
the chase in an hour or two, her trepidation in-
creased at the thought, that in one short hour
all uncertainty would be over, and admiration
or indifference have succeeded.

The hour passed away, and Eugene was at
her side, not gloomy and austere like her
brother, but proudly beautiful, and with manners
so kind, so gentle, so tender, that her only won-
der was how even her brother could hate him;
as for herself, one evening was sufficient to
convince her that all she had imagined of beau-
ty and moral perfection, was surpassed by the
reality in him.

Eugene was as much surprised and delight-
ed as Marie. He had intended meeting the
sister of de Montfort with coldness, but one
glance at the lovely girl, told him she might
possess her brother's name, without being im-
bued with his ill qualities.

The next day passed, and the next, the ad-
miration of Eugene and Marie increasing with
every hour. Before the end of the week
Eugene had discovered that the whole world
(could he possess it), would be of no value
to him, unless shared with Marie and was easily
persuaded to prolong his visit. This was joy-
ful news to the fair orphan, who felt that when

he departed, all she now desired to live for,
might be lost to her eyes, though his im-
age would remain enshrined in her heart for-
ever.

A day or two after, Eugene offered his
heart and hand to the lovely girl. There was
no hesitation on her part, no irresolution; frank
and sincere herself, she dreamed not of insincerity
in others, and accepted the offer, only prom-
ising, that as she was still a minor, and by her
father's will subject to the guardianship of her
brother, she must remain under his care for the
next two years, unless he consented to their
marriage, of which she had no hope. Eugene
tried to shake her resolution but in vain; she
promised solemnly that neither entreaty nor
force should prevail on her to marry another,
and with this promise he had to console himself.

At length the hour came when Marie must
return to the home which would now be doubly
gloomy; many vows were exchanged, and
plans laid for future correspondence; hope and
confidence in her lover's constancy sustained
her at parting, two years would soon pass away,
and then, her own mistress, she would give her
hand to Eugene; but had she foreseen half the
persecution she would undergo on his account,
she would not have returned to her brother.

Eugene went sadly home, thinking how long
the next two years would be, and hoping that
Marie might be persuaded to fly with him; he
sent letter after letter, but received no answer,
and his messengers returned, telling him it was
in vain to seek an interview with her. At length
an attendant of Marie's brought him a verbal
message, enjoining him to send no more letters,
as they only exasperated her brother; and not
to try to see her till the two years expired; but
assured him of her unchanging constancy.

War was then raging in Italy, and thither, on
receiving this message, Eugene determined to
go and pass a few of the tedious months which
were before him.

Sometime after his departure, Marie's con-
dition became still more insupportable; her
brother insisted on her marriage with his friend;
and leaving home for a week on business, told
her she must be prepared to marry the Baron
on the day of his return.

There was now no hope, & acquainting one
of her maids with her resolution, she told her to
produce a disguise, in which she would leave
forever the dwelling of her father. She was
young and unprotected; but he who has said
'I will be a father to the fatherless,' would watch
over and preserve her from every harm.

The evening was lovely; the sun, which had
shone with unusual brilliancy all day, seemed
to descend slowly, as if unwilling to leave the
surrounding country to darkness and gilded
with its rays the peaks of the Appenines, long
after it had ceased to shine on the valleys below.
At this delightful hour a young pilgrim was
seen winding his way around the foot of a moun-
tain, sometimes pausing a moment to gaze on
the scenery, and then walking on rapidly, as if
anxious to reach some human habitation. Tired
at length with his long and toilsome walk, he
seated himself on the turf by the road side, and,
raising his eyes to heaven, seemed to ask for,
or rather, to await that succor from above,
which he had ceased to hope heaven could bestow.
He had been seated but a few moments,
when a knight in rich armor rode towards him,
and having accosted him, asked him in what
direction he was travelling?

"I am from the neighborhood of Avignon,"
said the pilgrim, "a poor orphan, going to Rome
to fulfil a vow. If you take pity on my youth
and destitute condition, and assist me on my
way, God will bless you in return."

The knight started. "What! thou art from
Avignon? Avignon, where dwells my love, my
Marie! Speak, tell me of her fate. Perish
the cruel brother who would tear her from me."

"Shortly before I left home," said the pilgrim,
"that unhappy lady received an account of your
death, then yielding to her fate, she retired to a
neighboring convent, regretted by all who knew
her."

"It is so indeed," said the knight. "I have then
no hope on earth; what thou hast told me fixes
my lot forever. Take this courser, take this
lance, they have been with me in many a tourna-
ment and battle field; I have now no use for
them; I will fly to the nearest monastery, and,
hiding myself within its walls, will try to lessen
my love and despair by penance and prayers to
heaven."

"Be not too hasty," said the pilgrim; and as
he spoke threw back the cowl which had con-
cealed him, revealing to the delighted Eugene
the face of Marie, pale indeed, but more lovely
than ever. The joy at meeting so unexpected-
ly was greater than words can tell. Eugene
was returning to his native land, determined at
all hazards, to free his intended bride from her
brother's power. She was now free; heaven
sent her lover at the moment she was beginning
to despair. They were united the next day,
and retired to one of Eugene's castles, where
bliss in each other's society, they continued to
live, almost forgetting in their happiness that
sorrow had ever cast a shadow on their path.

"Eyes, right," as the soldier said who he had
the left blow out.

REPORT FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Post Office Department,
November 30, 1839.

Sir: The post roads of the United States covered by mail service on the 30th day of June last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 153,999 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about \$4,496,578 miles, and its cost, \$3,255,652, viz:

Miles.	Cost.
By horse and Sulkey.	11,447,147 \$864,563
By stage and coach.	19,653,676 1,980,461
By steamboat and railroad.	3,995,655 520,592

Total. \$4,496,578 \$3,255,652

This is exclusive of transportation by Steamboats and other vessels, under the fifth and sixth sections of the act of 1825, which costs about \$16,300 more.

The lettings of the year have generally been at lower prices than for some preceding years, but not so low as the same routes were let four years ago.

Most of the service which was last year suspended has been restored; and the new routes established by the act of 7th July, 1833, with a few exceptions, have been put in operation.

The speed of the ordinary mail having been so increased as to reduce the time of transit between New York and New Orleans to nine days, the express mail, which ran in seven, has been discontinued, and the southwestern branch, which yielded but a small portion of its cost, fell with the main trunk.

It is possible that the recent suspension of specie payments by the banks in a large portion of the Union, may again check the increasing revenue of the Department so as to make retrenchments necessary; but, in any event, they will be considerable.

On the 30th of June last, the number of post offices was 12,780, showing an increase of 261 during the preceding year. The number established was 601, and the number discontinued was 340. The number of postmasters appointed, including new offices, was 2,833.

The number of post offices this day is 13,028.

The number of mail contractors in service during the last year, was about 1,838. Of this number, 489 have been fined, or had deductions made from their pay, for sundry delinquencies. The aggregate of fines is \$57,738 64 and of deductions \$22,066 44 excluding remissions, the whole amounting to \$79,804 68.

A great majority of the contractors have performed the service with the most exemplary punctuality.

The revenue of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1839, was

The expenditures were

Excess of expenditures were

This excess was made up by surplus funds of preceding years.

The revenue of the year ending on the 30th of June last, was

The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same year were

Excess of engagements and liabilities

The surplus still on hand has prevented embarrassment.

The cash on hand, according to the latest reports of postmasters is \$206,701 91. There is also remaining in banks \$33,453 72, of which only \$2,907 3 available. More than half the available funds on hand will be required to pay balances due for the service of the last quarter.

Compared with preceding year, the revenue has increased about 5 1-2 per cent, and the aggregate increase was \$241,560 50.

From a comparative statement, embracing the returns of post offices yielding over \$100 per quarter, it appears that the revenue of the quarter ending the 30th September last, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of last year about 8 1-2 per cent. It is feared, however, that in consequence of the derangement produced by the suspension of payment by so many banks, this rate of advance will not be maintained through the year.

The accounts of postmasters are rendered with a promptitude which can scarcely find a parallel in the business of mankind. In a list of so many thousand post offices, there are necessarily many incidents, such as sickness, deaths, resignations, absence, removals, changes, in mail routes, &c. &c. which prevent the regular rendition of accounts, the new appointments alone averaging last year 722 per quarter. Most of the accounts are forwarded to the Department by the first mail after the termination of the quarter, and out of a list of 12,780 post offices for the quarter ending 30th June last, there was but 217, the accounts of which were not received before the termination of the next quarter; and of this number about 40 had been recently established, or had not been supplied with mails.

The moneys received by the postmasters are, in general, paid over with equal promptitude. It is believed that about 11,000 of the whole number paid over the proceeds of each quarter to contractors within two weeks after its close. Of that class of postmasters, the proportion of delinquents is remarkably small. The draft of officers in general pay, when drawn upon, with equal punctuality. Two cases have occurred, within the year, indicating the necessity of further legal restraints upon postmasters intrusted with large sums of money.

When it is extensively inculcated as a principle, that the public money, instead of being retained for the public service, ought to be made use of in private operations, it is not surprising that some of the postmasters, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Department to prevent it, should practice upon the precept. Nothing is likely to make them all duly sensible of the heinousness of the offence but an act of Congress, declaring it to be a crime, punishable according to the magnitude of the sum thus applied.

[We omit here a portion of the Report, in which is given a detailed statement of the difficulties of contracting with certain steamboat and railroad companies, without exceeding the maximum of compensation allowed by law. To remedy a part of the difficulty, Mr. KENDALL asks for power to purchase and run boats, whenever the course may become occasionally necessary to resist attempts at extortion upon the P. O. Department.]

The radical change in the rates of postage on letters recently adopted in Great Britain, has attracted much attention in the United States. To enable me to furnish Congress with information on that subject, and all others connected with the post establishment in several of the most considerable European countries, I have despatched one of the special agents of this Department to Europe with instructions to visit them in person, and furnish me with minute details of their organization and operations. Many documents, and some interesting particulars, have been received from him, but he has not yet been able to prepare himself to make a detailed report. As soon as such a report shall be received, it is intended to submit to Congress all the information it may contain, for their consideration.

With the highest respect,

AMOS KENDALL.

To THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT ON THE VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
January 3, 1840. }

The Joint Select Committee, to which were referred, the returns of votes for Governor for the current political year, given in the several Cities, Towns and Plantations, in this State,

Report, that the whole number of votes allowed by the Committee to have been duly returned from the several Cities, Towns and Plantations in this State, is seventy-five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five; that the number necessary to constitute an election is thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight. JOHN FAIRFIELD has forty-one thousand and thirty-eight EDWARD KENT has thirty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-nine; that other persons have two hundred and eight; and that John Fairfield having received six thousand eighty-one votes more than all other persons voted for, is constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Maine for the current year.

In each of the towns of Buxton and York there was one vote received after the polls were closed; these votes were for Edward Kent and were not counted.

In Union and Dexter the returns were not signed on the inside by the town Clerk but were duly attested on the outside; these votes were counted.

The return from Enfield was not sealed and no appearance of having been sealed. These votes were for John Fairfield 23, and Edward Kent 13, and were not counted.

In the return from Hiram the name of the town was omitted on the inside and purported to have been given in the County of Cumberland; the outside was full and complete; these votes were for John Fairfield, one hundred and twelve, Edward Kent ninety-three, and were not counted.

In the return from Stoneham the votes were for John Fairfield forty-seven, and Edward Kent eleven; and in the return from Eastbrook, there were five votes for Edward Kent. Your Committee were of opinion that these votes were intended for John Fairfield and Edward Kent, but did not feel authorized so to count them; they were counted as scattering.

The return from Hamlin's Grant or Hamlin's Gore (both names being used in the return) was signed on the inside by Selectmen of Hamlin's Grant, and Assessors of Hamlin's Grant on the outside; these votes were counted.

The return from Clinton did not contain the name of the Secretary of State in the superscription; these votes were counted.

In the return from Dearborn it was stated that one vote was received from an alien; this vote was not counted.

The return from Smyrna stated that thirty-three votes were received for John Fairfield and ninety nine for Edward Kent, from persons residing in unorganized townships, without designating the townships; these votes were not counted. All which is respectfully submitted.

SIMEON BARKER, Chairman.

A QUANDARY. Gov. Fairfield's recommendations in reference to the two great questions of the N. E. Boundary, and the State finances, have put the federal party and federal press completely at fault. Loth to approve, and lacking courage to condemn, they betray, in attempting to conceal, their indecision by their silence. Doubtless, if one could get a view behind the curtain which covers the deliberations of the federal wire workers, he would see a bustle of activity within, equal to the profundity of the silence without. The hard alternation is before them, to do honor to a Democratic Executive by supporting his measures, or to hazard their own ruin by opposing them. Such is the subject of their "high debate," and it is little to be wondered at, that like some school-boy, to whom has been granted an option between the rod and the ferule, they should find it "hard to choose." It is only to be hoped, that the wisdom of the final decision may equal the length and labor of their consultations.

Augusta Age.

A person the other morning at market, purchasing a round of salt beef, remarked that he did not like its looks—it appeared rather blue.—"That is very natural, sir," said the butcher, "for it is corned."

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 14, 1840.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

This interesting public document we presented to our readers two weeks since. Our readers, we trust, have, ere this, given to it that attention and consideration which such a document is entitled to. No public document was ever received with more enthusiasm by the Democratic press throughout the Union. It is robed in the garb of simplicity and in the omnipotence of truth. Its arguments are clear, and its conclusions irresistible, and perfectly intelligible to the least educated of its readers. Its exposure of those arrangements for speculations, commonly called the "credit system," or Banking system of America—is so searching and so masterly, and the President's admonitions of the necessity of a reform are so forcible and eloquent, that no man can read them without interest, and no impartial man without conviction. It is a document of which the Democracy of the country may well be proud, and they will, throughout the Union, rally around it and its author with a zeal and enthusiasm only equalled by those with which they supported his illustrious predecessor in his war with the principles and power of the paper dynasty. The excellent principles it inculcates cannot be repugnant to any who inherit the patriotic spirit of '76, nor to any but aristocrats and monopolists.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

This important document will be read with deep interest by great numbers on both sides of the Atlantic. Our own citizens hail it with raptures, as a bold, manly and patriotic Message of a Governor who is one of us and one with us, and who is capable, under all exigencies, of directing and executing the affairs of our State, with promptitude, firmness and wisdom. They honor the head and heart of the man, and the undisguised principles and opinions of the Governor. On the subject of the Finances, the Governor reasons plainly, and recommends a measure for the support of Government, at which many a man in his situation would have shrunk. But the measure being clearly right, he is ready to assume all necessary responsibility in recommending it, whether popular or unpopular.

No one, at all conversant with the business of our Courts, can doubt that an additional Judge of the Supreme Court is required. The Legislature can hardly do their duty to the present Judges of that Court, and to the community, without promptly complying with this recommendation of the Governor.

On the subject of Small Bills and the Currency, the Message is pointed, just, and exceedingly happy. Better sentiments and better expressed on that subject, it would be difficult to find, within the limits to which the Governor felt bound to confine himself. On this subject we are learning to speak and think experimentally.

"On the long pending question of our North-eastern Boundary," the Governor has done us ample justice. We, in Maine, are impatient of delay on the part of Great Britain, and are determined that she shall neither longer cajole us with diplomatic leger-de-main, nor invade our territory with impunity. We are determined under God, and the general government that the question shall be speedily settled, *forcibly if we must*. Governor Fairfield knows the deep and unyielding emotions of the people of this State upon that subject. He reflects their views and feelings truly and calmly; but with a determination that "asks nothing which is not clearly right, and that will submit to nothing which is wrong."

The remarks on Georgia are statesmanlike, courteous and kind. Could the Governor of that State know how few, how very few are among us who would, if they could, interfere with their domestic institutions, he would feel the force of these remarks, and duly appreciate the spirit and emotions in which they originated.

In Mr. Fairfield, this State finds a Governor true to her cause, her claims, and her varied interest.—Eastern Argus.

MAINE FARMER.—We have received the first number of the eighth volume of this valuable agricultural journal. It is printed on handsome type and good paper, in a form convenient for binding and preservation. It was the first journal of the kind ever published in this State, and commenced with a list of only about two hundred subscribers, and for a long time had to contend with the strong prejudices of many of the productive classes against book-farming; but has now, we are happy to learn, attained a foundation not easily shaken by prejudices of a similar nature.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.—We have received the first number of volume four of this amusing and interesting paper. It is a double sized sheet as large as a bed blanket, and full of matter, grave, gay, lively, and severe, and embellished with several new cuts. Published at Philadelphia, weekly, at two dollars per annum, or one dollar in clubs of ten or more.

BOSTON ALMANAC, FOR 1840. By the politeness of the publisher, S. N. Dickson, we have received a number of this interesting work. It is one of the nearest and most valuable specimens of the almanac genus we have ever seen. It contains 132 closely printed pages on good paper; is elegantly bound in cloth, and lettered in gold. It contains a handsome Map of the City of Boston, and a Chart of the different Railroads diverging from the City; a large quantity of statistical information and a list of all the Newspapers in New England and their places of publication. It is a useful and valuable work. Price, 25 cents.

The Portland Courier has made its "last appearance;" it has gone the way of all the earth. Its death was caused by a disease which is very prevalent among the Newspapers of this and other States, viz:—OF A WANT of prompt payment by its patrons. Peace to its remains.

The Sub-Treasury Bill. The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: "It has been stated, and, I believe, truly, that it is intended by the friends of the Administration to pass this bill at once, and without unnecessary delay. Perhaps in three weeks it will be a law. The Whigs it is said, will make no formal or prolonged opposition to it. Having no counter project to offer, they will remain passive and let the Administration take its own course."

From the Boston Post of Saturday.

The two Houses met in Convention yesterday to fill twelve vacancies in the Mass. Senate, which resulted in the election of five democrats, and seven federalists. The Senate, consisting of 40 members, will now stand 18 democrats to 22 feds, the largest number of democrats returned to the Senate since the good old republican days of Eustis.

Governor of Massachusetts. We have been shown a letter, says the Age, received by a gentleman of this town, from one of the members of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the votes for Governor, dated at the time of the closing of the mail on Friday, which states that the Committee would report the following result:—

Whole number of legal ballots 102,005

Necessary for a choice, 51,004

And that Marcus Morton has precisely that number and is chosen. The writer adds that he thinks the report will be accepted by both branches of the Legislature.

We are requested to give notice that Rev. OLIVER H. QUIMBY will preach a Lecture at the Meeting House in this place, on Sunday evening, the 26th inst., at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Indiana.—Governor Wallace announces that the balance in the Treasury on the 31st of October last, was \$27,762. From this, the disbursements for the fourth quarter of the year are to be deducted. According to the present mode of taxation, the valuable means of the State for current expenses during 1840, will amount in all to \$87,000, a sum inadequate to meet the demand upon the Treasury. It is therefore recommended that the system of taxation be altered, and an increase provided. The State debt, we perceive, is already quite large—\$10,064,000, and incurred chiefly for Banking and Internal Improvement purposes. Bonds for the benefit of public works have been sold to the amount of \$7,656,000, of which sum \$1,656,863 remain to be paid by the purchasers, who of course are bound also, for the interest due on this balance. The State therefore is required this year to meet the interest on only about six millions of dollars on the Internal Improvement debt.

Illinois.—We have before us the Message of Gov. Carlin. His language in regard to the State Bank of Illinois is strong and unequivocal. He recommends that no law be past to legalize her suspension, and that a committee be appointed to make a thorough investigation of her affairs. He charges her with having speculated in the staple commodities of the State. If he says, the banking system cannot be eradicated without destroying the country, "we stand on a fearful precipice, erected by error, and sanctified by time, from which it is our duty to extricate ourselves as speedily as possible."

Kentucky.—The revenue of the state, for some years past, has been unequal to the expenditure. The balance has been supplied by loans from banks. Additional taxation is suggested, and it is stated that the present rates amount to only ten cents on \$100; whereas, in Ohio, the rates average fifty cents on \$100.

Georgia.—Alluding to the proceedings of the Legislature of Georgia, the Augusta Sentinel says: "No provisions have been made for the payment of the \$300,000, for which the State is now under protest in New York; nor was any made for the payment of the State's bonds in Europe."

South Carolina Banks.—A bill is before the Legislature of South Carolina, to provide against the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State. The bill provides that a Bank suspending specie payments, shall pay to the States seven per cent. interest on the whole amount of its notes in circulation. It also requires a statement of the condition of each bank to be furnished monthly to the comptroller. Banks, refusing compliance with the provisions of the bill, to be proceeded against for a forfeiture of charter, in case of suspension.

Ohio.—The condition of the young giant of the West, deserves to be noticed more in detail than we can afford space for Gov. Shannon, appears to be enlightened and judicious & really anxious, not only for the welfare of his own State but our common country. It appears that the discounts of all the Banks on the 30th of September, amounted to upwards of \$11,000,000. In May, 1837, they were \$19,535,603,—showing a reduction of \$8,237,537. The circulation between 30th April and 30th September, was reduced, \$1,824,403.—Phila. Sat. Eve. Post.

MORE ROGUERY.

The Cashier of the Farmer's Bank, of Seneca County, (N. Y.) is reported by the Buffalo papers as an absconder, with all the funds he could lay his hands on. His name was J. J. Fenton, and he was concerned in the Oxford Bank, of Fryeburg, Maine, and in the South Adams, (Mass.) Bank, both of which were frauds.—Sat. Evening Post.

Augusta, Jan. 8, 1840.

Mr. Editor.—Your readers have doubtless seen an account of the organization of both branches of the Legislature before this time, and are now patiently waiting the "moving of the waters" to be satisfied how far their Representatives are qualified to do up business with dispatch. The several standing Committees have been appointed, and are now laboriously engaged in examining the different subjects referred for their consideration. The duties of the Committee on Contested Elections are now exceedingly hard. But two cases have yet been reported to the House; one of which was re-committed to give one of the claimants a longer time to get testimony; and in the other—the case of Leavitt and Bisbee, both claiming seats from the district of Sayrna, Masrdis, and the adjoining plantations—the committee reported in favor of Mr. Leavitt, and the report was this morning accepted in the House. There are four or five other cases to come before the Committee, most of which are very complicated and knotty.

The Committee on the Report of the Commissioners on the "Revised Laws," have made a Report in the Senate, recommending an extra session of the Legislature, and a Committee to look them over during the recess. Whether this report will be adopted is a matter of much uncertainty. If the Legislature decide against a recess, it must, as a matter of course, be a very long session.

The Federal members of the House have, previous to the session this morning, been as still as cats,—no one of them have scarcely opened their mouths upon any question that has been brought up.

You could, any day, see Col. Lyman, with his sly, arch, roguish eyes, peeping round among the members, while the phizzes of the whig spoilers were so long they could almost be measured by the yard. You would think from their sedate looks they were pregnant with groans and lamentations, which can only be uttered by a distressed feld. Some of the knowing ones among them, last Monday, made a "cats paw" of a Mr. Hammett from Howland to introduce an order relative to the pay of persons claiming seats in the House, and it was there laid upon the table. To-day it was called up by the person who introduced it, and a sharp debate ensued. The order itself amounted to just nothing at all, and it was evident to every keen discerner that it was introduced merely for a peg upon which to hang federal speeches, and if possible deceive the Democratic members of the House.—Hammett of Howland, Fessenden of Portland, Gethel of Anson, and Chadbourne of Eastport, were severally delivered of speeches which were as devoid of argument, as the sources from which they emanated are of sound democracy, and correct republican principles. They were replied to by Mr. Carey of Houlton, Col. Andrews of Turner, Mr. Paine of Sanford, and Mr. Perry of Oxford, and the way they were "shown up" by these gentlemen was a dead caution. I guess they will know better than to introduce their "wish-a-reezy" stuff into the House again for the same purpose, having found by this day's experience that no one among the Democratic party was frightened by their blusterings, or moved by their distressing eloquence. Although the Whigs can reckon among their number men of talents and some experience in Legislation, still they will find "customers" to meet them upon their own ground whenever they wish to measure swords. The Democrats are united and in good spirits, and have a sufficient majority in both branches to put a quietus upon any wild and ill-begotten measure or scheme which the corruption and total depravity of the Federal party can invent.

I conclude by telling you that your County is ably represented, and exerts an influence here which is known and felt throughout the State. Dineo.

From the Washington Globe.

BANK OF STOCKHOLM.

The Government of Sweden first established the bank in 1657. No stock was created; but instead of this, three hundred thousand specie crowns were borrowed by the Government, as its capital, and promissory notes were given for this money, payable at sight to bearer, and carrying interest. What was thus borrowed at four per cent, was loaned at six, upon mortgage, and sometimes upon pledges. The bank was thus at once a bank of circulation, of loan, and of pledges or pawns. This last would be called, in Europe, a *mont-de-piote*, or *Lombard bank*. The administration of this bank was conducted with great fidelity, and in fifty years it had acquired a fund of fifty millions.

The government, not satisfied with the prosperous condition of the bank, or, being compelled to meet an increased expenditure, established a new bank, into which the former was incorporated. It issued notes payable in copper coins of about six cents value. More liberal in its discounts than the old one, this bank made large advances of its own paper to the Government and the nobility. In a short time it had issued notes to the value of six hundred million ecus, or one hundred million dollars.

This vast circulation of paper money in Sweden produced the same results which a like circulation has caused in all other countries. A taste for luxury & expense diffused itself among all classes of society; the State increased its debt; property holders were ruined; coin disappeared from circulation.

This state of public distress continued until the accession of Gustavus III, when he restored the credit of the bank by reducing its circulation, forbidding future issues, and by declaring its notes to be payable in silver. For this purpose, he had borrowed in Holland a large amount

the funds he could lay
was J. J. Fenton, and
Oxford Bank, of Frye-
South Adams, (Mass.)
frauds.—Sat. Evening

Augusta, Jan. 8, 1840.
There have doubtless been
of both branches of the
and are now patiently
waters" to be satisfied
are qualified to do up
several standing Com-
and are now laboriously
different subjects referred
duties of the Committee
now exceedingly hard.—
reported to the House;
to give one of the test-
and in the end Diabes,
both claiming
ryna, Masrudia, and the
committee reported in fa-
report was this morning
are four or five other
committee, most of which
city.

port of the Commission-
have made a Report in
extra session of the Le-
look them over during
the report will be adopted
as a matter of course,
the House have, previous
as still as cats,—no
enriched their mouths upon
tought up.

ol. Lyman, with his sly,
and among the members,
spouters were so long
cherished by the yard. You
a looks they were preg-
gers, which can only be
Some of the knowing
lay, made a "cats paw"
land to introduce an or-
sons claiming seats in
aid upon the table. The
person who introduced it,
The order itself amount-
it was evident to every
produced merely for a peg
speeches, and if possible
members of the House.—
of Portland, Geth-
of Eastport, were sever-
which were as devoid of
in which they emanated
correct republican prin-
by Mr. Carey of Houl-
Mr. Paine of Sanford,
and the way they were
men was a dead caution.
than to introduce their
House again for the
by this day's experience
ratic party was fright-
by their distressing
chings can reckon among
and some experience in
and "customers" to meet
whenever they wish to
erats are united and in
ficient majority in both
any wild and ill-begot-
the corruption and total
can amount.

tion Globe.
CK HOLM.
den first established
ck was created; but
dred thousand specie
the Government, as its
ers were given for this
bearer, and carrying
orrowed at four per
upon mortgage, and
The bank was thus at
of loan, and of pledges
be called, in Europe,
bank. The admin-
conducted with great
had acquired a fund

fished with the pros-
or, being compelled
aditure, established a
rmer was incorporat-
in copper coins of ra-
ore liberal in its dis-
the Government and
ue it had issued notes
million euros, or one

paper money in Swe-
dents which a like cir-
A diffused itself among
to increase its debt;
ed; coin disappeared
ress continued until
II, when he restored
reducing its circula-
and by declaring
silver. For this pur-
lland a large amount

of silver in ingots. The credit of the bank was
restored, and its notes again passed at their nom-
inal value.

The exigencies of the State again required in-
creased expenditures, to meet which large emis-
sions of paper money were made, which cost
nothing. This must ever be the means of paying
extraordinary debts, by banks or Governments,
having the power of making unlimited issues of
rag money. These vast issues of notes brought
with them their necessary attendants, a swift and
ruinous depreciation of the notes, and the total
disappearance of specie from circulation. The
necessities of trade required the use of small
money for change, and as specie had disappeared,
the Bank found it necessary to issue paper
tickets, of very low denomination, which in the
United States are termed *shin-plasters*. We have
thus arrived at that experience of the ruinous ef-
fects of paper money, which the States of Europe
have long since learned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Accompanying the Governor's Message,
From Gov. Fairfield to Sir John Harvey.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Saco, Dec. 12, 1839.

His Excellency
Maj. Gen. Sir John Harvey,
Lt. Gov. Province of N. B.

Sir:—Having seen in the public prints, ex-
tracts from some of the Provincial papers, stating
that two Regiments of British troops had been
stationed at Temiscouata Lake in the disputed
territory, I have been induced to inquire of your
Excellency whether there be any foundation for
these reports. A moment so clearly in violation
of the agreement entered into through the medi-
ation of Gen. Scott, I shall not permit myself to
believe your Excellency would make, without
stronger evidence than a newspaper paragraph.

The extreme sensitiveness of the public mind
upon this subject, I trust your Excellency will
perceive, affords additional reasons for an early
explanation.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your Excellency's ob't serv't,
JOHN FAIRFIELD, Gov. of Maine.

From Sir John Harvey to Gov. Fairfield.
[copy.]
GOVERNMENT HOUSE, FREDERICTON, N. B.,
December 19, 1839.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the
receipt this day, of your Excellency's letter of
the 12th instant.

Whatever movements of troops may have taken
place on the side of Lower Canada, have been
made by authority superior to mine—but I ap-
prehend that they consisted, not of two Regiments,
but of one or two Companies, [as small a detach-
ment as can well be made to so great a distance,
consistently with the maintenance of a due de-
gree of discipline] for the protection of certain
buildings, which have been constructed for the
better accommodation of Her Majesty's troops on
their march between the Lower and Upper Pro-
vinces, and of the provisions, stores and other pub-
lic property therein deposited.

A copy of your Excellency's letter shall be
transmitted by me to the authorities in Canada,
who, I can assure your Excellency, are as an-
xious as I am, that the spirit as well as the letter
of the agreement entered into between your Ex-
cellency and myself, under the mediation of Gen.
Scott in March last, should be scrupulously ob-
served on our part.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient
Humble serv't,
J. HARVEY,
M. General, Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick.

From Gov. Fairfield to President Van Buren.
[copy.]
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, Dec. 23, 1839.

His Excellency
President of the United States:
Sir:—It having been reported to me that a
large number of British troops had been station-
ed at Temiscouata Lake, in the disputed territory,
and seeing extracts from the Provincial papers,
confirmatory of these reports, I deemed it proper
to apply directly to the Lieut. Governor of the
Province of New Brunswick, which I did by let-
ter on the 12th instant, to ascertain whether these
reports were well founded or not. His answer
under date of December 19th, I received yester-
day while on my way to this place. My letter
and the reply are both herewith enclosed. It
will be perceived that two companies of British
troops have actually been marched into the dis-
puted territory and stationed on the Temiscouata
Lake, where it is well known extensive barracks
had been previously erected. This is clearly a
violation of the spirit of the arrangement entered
into between the Lieutenant Governor of New
Brunswick and myself in March last, though the
orders have been issued by the Governor of Low-
er Canada. I submit also whether the contin-
gency contemplated by the Act of Congress of
March 3, 1839, has not occurred; whether the
facts do not clearly show an invasion of the State
of Maine, which the Executive Government of
the United States, under the directions of the Act
aforesaid, as well as under the obligations of the
Constitution, is bound to repel.

I may add, that I am well informed that the
British Government is also erecting barracks upon
both sides of the St. John, near the mouth of
the Madawaska River, and that troops are con-
centrating at Grand Falls. Under all these cir-
cumstances, I deem it to be my duty to call upon
the government of the United States for that
protection of this State from invasion guaranteed
to her in the Constitution.

With the highest respect, I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN FAIRFIELD, Gov. of Maine.

Wheat is selling at Lower Sandusky, Ohio, at
50 per bushel.

MISREPRESENTATION.

The Kennebec Journal, in relation to the re-
cent invasion of Maine, says:—

We presume all the facts have been laid be-
fore the President; and what does he say about
it? Not a syllable. We presume the Governor
has made known to him the expenses of the A-
roostook War, and what is his answer to that?
Why, he does not even notice the subject in his
message!

Now we presume, that the editor of the Jour-
nal knows perfectly well, that at the date of his
message, the President must have been entirely
ignorant of the quartering of the British troops
within the disputed territory. We presume also
that that editor knows perfectly well, that neither
the Governor nor any other authority of this
State, "has made known," to the President, "the
claim on the General Government for the expenses
of the Aroostook War," for the very simple reason
that those "expenses" have not been ascertained
and audited, and cannot be until the Legislature
shall have examined the accounts of the different
towns for military supplies.

Such are the miserable resorts of faction. The
President is blamed for not commenting upon
facts, which he did not know, and for not notic-
ing a claim which has not been made!—Belfast
Journal.

HOW DO WE STAND.

The letter of Gov. FAIRFIELD to Sir JOHN
HARVEY, in reference to the recent invasion of
the State, the reply of that functionary, and the
demand made by Gov. FAIRFIELD upon the Presi-
dent, to use his powers to repel this foreign
intrusion upon our territory, which we pub-
lish to-day, will be read with deep and general
interest.

Sir JOHN HARVEY's letter strikes us as pecu-
liarly insulting. Without directly alleging that
the quartering of British troops at Temiscouata
Lake, is consistent with the agreement made
through the mediation of Gen. Scott, he declares
that it was done under the authority of those who
are equally "anxious" with himself, that "the
spirit as well as the letter of the agreement
should be scrupulously observed;" and he seems to
assume that his statement of the reasons and mo-
tives for that act must reconcile Maine to a quiet
submission under it.

Among other things stipulated in "the agree-
ment" by Sir JOHN HARVEY, it is provided that he
shall not "seek to take MILITARY POSSES-
SION" of the disputed territory. His construc-
tion of that provision would now seem to be that
such "military possession" is consistent with the
agreement, if it is only accompanied by a deni-
al of hostile intentions towards Maine. The mere
statement of such a construction exhibits its
entire want of foundation. Two powers, on
the point of collision, temporarily agree to with-
draw from the disputed ground and forbear at-
tempts on either side at its military occupation.

Shall one power forthwith entrench itself upon
territory, thus made, for certain purposes, neu-
tral territory, by the erection of military works,
the establishment of depots and the quartering
of troops, and justify itself by a disavowal of im-
minal purposes and that too, not made volunta-
rily and in advance, but tardily and upon
compulsion? The very object of the agreement
would be thereby defeated, and one party would
obtain the very advantage, which it was the de-
sign of the agreement to prevent either party
from obtaining, that of getting military posses-
sion of the ground in dispute, which so far as
military forces were concerned, so long as the
agreement was continued in force.

The location of a force at Temiscouata Lake,
with whatever views it was made, is taking "mili-
tary possession" of the disputed territory, and
upon the face of it, and unexplained, would
of course be regarded as the taking of such mili-
tary possession with hostile views towards Maine.
Now if the views of the British authorities were
really so pacific in taking this step, as is now
pretended, would they not have voluntarily no-
tified us of the true purpose, of a movement in-
itself, apparently hostile and belligerent? Would
not the slightest regard to the feelings of Maine
have dictated such a course? Did not national
courtesy require it? And does not their failure to
take that course, exhibit an insulting carelessness
or an inevitable and possibly fatal mis-construc-
tion in perfect keeping with British impudence and
insolence?

Again, had there been the slightest reason for
pretending that the location of a British force at
Temiscouata Lake, solely for the purposes set forth
in Sir John Harvey's letter, would be acquiesced
in by Maine as an act not contemplated by the
agreement, although forbidden, by its terms,
would not her consent to it been respectfully so-
licit in advance?

But if the people of Maine put confidence in
Sir John Harvey's explanation of the motives of
this movement, we apprehend that they would
not be the less likely to resent and resist it.—
Barracks are erected, military stores collected,
and a force stationed to protect them, within
our limits, to all which it is expected we shall sub-
mit, because it is all done for the mere purposes of
offering "a better accommodation for her Majesty's
troops on their march" through our territory? If
any thing could augment the insult of the act
done, it would be this apology for it. Two
years ago, the British Government thought it
necessary which had induced it to march a body
of troops over the disputed territory, to quell a
sudden insurrection in the Canadas. Now, with-
out notice, explanation or apology that Govern-
ment determines to use our territory as a passage
way for troops, so constantly, as to induce the es-
tablishment upon it of permanent depots for
their "accommodation." Nothing could more
strongly illustrate the rapid progress of British
encroachment, and the urgent necessity of check-
ing and resisting it.

But nobody we apprehend believes that the av-
owed objects of this movement were the real ones.
No particular occasion exists or is pretended,
which renders it necessary for the British Gov-
ernment to march troops across the disputed
territory at the present time, nor is there any
evidence that any troops have been, or will be

marched across it. The cause set up is a fiction
improbable in itself, and proved to be a mere
pretence by the erection of barracks upon the ter-
ritory, off from the line of road, through the St.
Johns, the use of which has been occupied by the
British authorities. Sir JOHN HARVEY's explana-
tions will satisfy nobody of anything but British
insincerity and British audacity. The great
fact still remains, that the territory of our State
has been invaded and is now occupied by a
military force, in violation not merely of solemn
agreement, but of our inalienable and inherent
rights of jurisdiction, and that our sovereignty
has been assailed by an act exceeding in high-
handed insolence all the past acts of encroachment
of the B. G. Government.

Under these circumstances, the promptness of
Gov. FAIRFIELD in demanding the interference
of the Federal Government, is worthy of all
praise, and is now evidence that he is the fear-
less and courageous man, which the people be-
lieved him to be, when they elevated him to his
present position. That in any ulterior measures
which may become necessary, he will maintain
the honor which his past career has won for him,
we feel the same confidence which we repose in
the determination of the people of Maine to
preserve untarnished the reputation for courage
and chivalry, which their noble stand during the
memorable winter of 1839 acquired for them.
[Augusta Age.]

FRANCE—WAR WITH ALGIERES.

PARIS, Dec. 7, 1839.

France is beginning to reap the bitter fruits
of her temporizing policy in Algiers. Abdel
Kader has declared war to the knife in behalf
of his "holy cause," and his first attack and
success have been marked with the sanguinary
stamp of savage warfare. The report which I
mentioned in my last, of a French regiment hav-
ing been annihilated by the ferocious Arabs is
confirmed, excepting as to the amount. The
regiment must be reduced to a company of 200
men, who were imprudent enough to oppose an
Arabian column of horse, 1500 strong, and were
defeated, as might be expected, with the loss of
165, left dead on the field; an escort of 30 men
with convey was attacked by a thousand Arabs.

The accounts of the losses sustained declare
them to have been greater than have ever before
been sustained in the Algerine wars, and all with-
in the space of two days.

Marshal Valée has applied to the government
for 10,000 men only. It is said that 25,000 will
be sent. The 58th and 44th light infantry are
ordered to embark forthwith at Toulon, and twenty
squadrons.

The *Moniteur* publishes two ordinances; one
of them for the organization of 25,000 more con-
scripts, the other, which opens a credit of
nineteen millions nine hundred and eighty-seven
thousand francs, for the extraordinary expenses
of the war department during 1840. Algiers has
already cost five hundred millions of francs, and
innumerable deaths among the soldiery.

An embassy is on the eve of setting out to the
Emperor of Morocco, requiring him to break off
his connection with Abdel Kader, and threatening
him with the vengeance of France in case of any
assistance being offered to the latter, even by
permitting the passage of arms and ammunition
through his dominions.

The case of the prisoners of the army of Na-
poleon, who having been captured by the Russians
in 1812, have not been able to return to France,
continues to excite public attention, and the sub-
scriptions in their behalf increase in amount.

The reduction in the postage of letters, which
commenced on the 5th instant in England, seems
likely to be adopted generally upon the continent.
Prussia has for some time past meditated that
important change, and the question is now taken
up seriously by Austria.

SPAIN.—The capital continues to be perfectly
tranquil, notwithstanding the scenes of turmoil
which were confidently anticipated from the dis-
solution of the Cortes.

STRIPPED DOG vs STRIPPED PIG.—Galignani's
Messenger, printed at Paris, tells a story which
rivals our striped pig business in ingenuity and
as a lady is the heroine, we must acknowledge
the courtesy, that it is the best:—

"The Lady and the Lap Dog.—For some
time past, the employes of the *ociroi*, at the bar-
riers, had noticed an old lady, who daily went
out to Paris, followed by a little dog; but it was
remarked that when she returned, the animal was
giving it a ride, after the fatigue of its walk. A
few days ago, as she was entering the barrier, an
employe, who was eating part of a fowl, offered
a piece of it to the dog, and being surprised at
its not taking it, looked closer, and discovered
that it was a stuffed figure. This led to a search,
and it was found that the old lady daily introduc-
ed in it, in a fraudulent manner, a quantity of
the liquor "which she loved," whilst the dog, at
another hour of the day, followed one of her
compeers into Paris."

SMALL POX.—Up to Sunday morning last, (as
we learn by a letter,) there were seven cases of
the small pox at Kennebec port, and one other
who was supposed to have the premonitory sym-
ptoms. The persons infected had been all ex-
posed in different ways to the case first reported
there, but before the character of the disease was
known. At that time on additional cases had
been reported a Kennebec or Wells. There
had been no deaths at either place. Some oth-
er cases may perhaps be expected in the families
where the disease first appeared. Precautionary
measures had been taken to prevent the spread
of the disease.—Saco Democrat.

UNION OF THE TWO CANADAS.—We learn from
the New York American that the Legislative
Council and the House of Assembly of Upper
Canada have passed resolutions in favor of the
union of the Two Provinces. Equal representa-

tion in both provin-
a joint assumption of the public debt are agreed
on.

Massachusetts Manufactures.—The Boston
Centinel states that the factories of Massachu-
setts turn out fabric to the amount of \$91,500,000 an-
nually.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. ELBRIDGE
POWERS and Miss JULIA PRENTISS,
In Turner, by Rev. Geo. Bates, Rev. GEORGE K.
SHAW, Pastor of the Universalist Society in Dixfield,
and Miss EMILY P. CLARK, of this town.
In Sumner, by Seth Surney, Esq., Mr. Ephraim
Stetson and Miss Emily Rowe.
In No. 2, by Rev. R. Donham, Mr. Thomas C.
Cushman, of Woodstock, and Miss Hulda F. Jack-
son, of the former place.

DIED.

In Buckfield, on the 24th ult. Mr. Abijah Buck, aged
61 years.

We insert the following obituary notice at the re-
quest of some of the friends of the deceased. The
Gospel Banner will please copy.—Ed. Dem.

In Missouri, near St. Louis, on the 25th of Septem-
ber last, William B. Bucknam, son of Calvin Bucknam
of Hebron, Me., aged 23 years.

He left the paternal roof a little more than a year
since, in company with William Fiddle, Esq., for the
captivating much in the rich scenery that would be pre-
sented to his vivid imagination in the almost bound-
less prairies and beautiful foliage with which nature
has lavished her bounties in that section of the coun-
try. He enjoyed uninterrupted health after leaving
Maine until the fifth of September, when the "fall de-
stroyer" came and seized him with a relentless grasp,
without a friend to sympathize with him while wrestling
with the monster.—Death. Thus situated, he was
called to bid adieu to all he held near and dear on
earth, and cross that narrow sea "where the wicked
cease from troubling and the weary are at rest." Me-
when all his earthly hopes were fled:

"Where is my grave? 'Neath some foreign sky
Shall I lay down my weary limbs and die?
Far over mountains, and far over waves,
Shall the wild stranger blow on my lonely grave,
In the land of the stranger, where none are near
To breathe the soft sigh, and to shed the sad tear?"

Where is my grave? It matters not where!
But my home beyond — it is there, it is there!
Where cherubim spread their golden wings,
And where seraphs to seraph triumphant sing,
In the sun-bright regions of the blest,
Thine be my home,—there my eternal rest!"

Administrator's Sale.
Pursuant to License obtained from the Court of Pro-
bate for the County of Oxford I Shall sell at Public
Auction, on the premises, all the real Estate of James
Knox, late of the County of Oxford, deceased, for the
purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, on
the third Tuesday of February next, at ten o'clock, A.
M. Said real estate consists of the homestead Farm of
said deceased, in Peru, in said County—being Lot No.
5 in the 8th Range, subject to the widows Right of
dower thereon. Terms of sale liberal and made known
at the time of sale.

MANASSEH LAWRENCE, Adm'r.
Peru Jan. 7, 1840.

Commissioner's Notice.
The undersigned, having been appointed by
the Judge of Probate within and for the County
of Oxford, Commissioner on the estate of JERATH
AMBLE HAWKS, late of Mexico, in said County, de-
ceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, hereby
gives notice that six months from the seventh day of Jan-
instant, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and
prove their claims; and that we will attend to that ac-
vice at the Store of Isaac N. Stanley Esq., in Dixfield
day in May next, the second Saturday in July from ten
o'clock A. M. to five o'clock P. M. on each of said
days.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, Cm'r.
HUMPHREY M. EATON, } Cm'r's
Dixfield Jan. 9th 1840.

Executor's Sale.
PURSUANT to license from the Judge of Probate
for the County of Oxford will be sold at public
Auction, on Saturday, the 15th day of February, at one
o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the
real estate of JOSEPH SMITH, late of Hebron, de-
ceased, that has not been previously sold.

PEREZ T. RECKARD, Executor.
Paris, Jan. 7th, 1840.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the
County of Oxford on the seventh day of January the year of
our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.
ON the petition of ALEXANDER H. MUZZY, Adminis-
trator of the estate of John H. Ford, late of Oxford in said County,
deceased, representing that the personal estate of said
deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed
at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and fifty-six
dollars, and thirty nine cents, praying for a license to sell and con-
vey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as and for the
necessary, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said de-
ceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing
a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear
at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the
third day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. in said
County, on the third day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M.
and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said
petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the
County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year
of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of ABIGAIL L. FORD, administratrix
of the estate of John H. Ford, late of Norway in said County,
deceased, representing that the personal estate of said
deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed
at the time of his death, by the sum of one hundred and fifty-six
dollars, and thirty nine cents, praying for a license to sell and con-
vey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as and for the
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petition should not be granted.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.
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At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County
of Oxford, on the seventh day of January in the year of our
Lord eighteen hundred and forty.

ON the petition of HADASSAH STONE, administratrix
of the estate of Luther Stone, late of Paris in said County,
deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased
is not sufficient to pay the just debts, which he owed at the time
of his death, by the sum of three hundred and twenty eight dollars,
and seventy nine cents, and praying for a license to sell and con-
vey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as and for the
necessary, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said de-
ceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing
a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively
in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear
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dollars, and thirty nine cents, praying for a license to sell and con-
vey the whole of the real estate of said deceased, as and for the
necessary, for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

A YOUNG PUTNAM.—On the morning of the 3d instant, Alfred Brunson Clark, eleven years old, grandson of the Rev. A. Brunson, went on the prairie (du Chein), to hunt for crows. He had four dogs with him, and seeing two wolves, he hissed them on, and gave chase. One of the wolves was pursued by the dogs to a rock on the side of the bluff, some 150 feet up the acclivity, where he took refuge in a crvice, from which the dogs could not oust him. The lad having followed close upon the dogs, and seeing the situation of the wolf, and unwilling to loose the game, tied his horse to a tree, and by the aid of the bushes clambered up the steep hill side to a shelf of the rock, on which the wolf traveled to his retreat. One of the shelf came to the sidling ground, while the other 10 or 12 feet distant, is 8 or 10 feet from it. The shelf is about 12 or 15 inches wide, and over it hangs a projection like a cornice, the space between the shelf and projection being only about 18 inches. On this shelf the boy crawled on his hands and knees to the crevice in which the wolf had stowed himself away, and finding his tail hanging out, and having no weapon whatever to kill him with, he laid hold of the tail and pulled back.

As soon as he could, the wolf turned and snapped at his hand; to avoid which the boy tumbled him off the shelf; where the dogs seized him ere he reached the ground, and a tumbling, rolling over fight ensued to the bottom of the hill. The boy, in the mean time backed out of his dangerous position till he could nearly reach the ground, with his hands holding to the edge of the shelf, from which he fell, feet foremost, and hurried down to the place of slaughter. When he reached the dogs, the wolf was not quite dead, and to aid in the matter, he laid his head upon a rock, and with a club finished the work of death upon his prey. The next thing was to get him home as a trophy of his victory. The wolf was one of the largest and fattest kind of prairie wolves, and too heavy for a lad of his size to place upon the horse; but to overcome this difficulty, he dragged the wolf to a rock, and placing his booty across the horse, and mounted behind it, rode home in as much triumph as the elder Putnam did with the wolf he killed in her den. If Putnam's wolf was the largest and most difficult to be got at, his age and being armed for the fight, gave him advantage over the lad of eleven years of age, and without weapons, which would probably render the cases very nearly parallel.—*Galena Gazette.*

BRANDRETH vs. MUSSEY.—In the Supreme Court, on the 5th inst. this case came up. The Plaintiff set forth in his declaration, that he was possessed of the knowledge of certain medical ingredients, by the mixing and compounding of which, he had been for a long time and then was in the habit of making a certain valuable medicine called "Brandreth's Pills," that his ancestors were the original inventors of said medicine, and that the secret of its composition had been transmitted from them to the Plaintiff, but had been carefully concealed from all other persons—and that the art of compounding that medicine was entirely unknown to any one but the Plaintiff; that efficacious and valuable in curing various diseases. The Plaintiff further alleged, that the Defendant well knowing the premises had made and sold a medical compound of his own device of inferior quality and injurious as a medicine, to which he had given the name of "Brandreth's Pills," and had sold them as and for the genuine medicine of that name, made by the Plaintiff, in consequence of which the genuine medicine had been confounded by the public with the Defendant's imitation, and its reputation and sale had been much injured by that means to the great damage of the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff produced evidence of a variety of witnesses to the principal points alleged in the declaration; proved by the depositions of several persons in New York, that he had been known in England as the descendant of the original inventor of the "Brandreth's Pills," and had for several years been the only person recognised as the possessor of manufacture of the spurious pills, as alleged, by the evidence of persons who had been in the employ of the Defendant; proved their sale in different instances and by witnesses residing in different parts of New England, who had sold the pills bought of the Plaintiff and his agents and also those made and sold by the Defendant. He fully showed the character acquired by the different compounds—and that the offering of the Defendant's imitation in the market in various places had greatly injured the sale of the genuine article, in consequence of the odium cast upon it by the spurious pills, bearing the same name, as set forth in the declaration.

The evidence upon all the points relied upon by the Plaintiff, was full and explicit, and the Jury found a verdict for Plaintiff, and assessed damages in the sum of \$6283; and judgment was rendered for that sum.

Musk. Of all odors the most intolerable to those who do not use it, is musk. Many persons are inconvenienced by it to such a degree that they could not stay for five minutes in a room containing the minutest quantity of it. It is also the odor which adheres the longest. A coat upon which musk has been thrown will smell of it at the end of two years, though it may have been during the whole time exposed to the open air; but in apartments it will endure almost forever. The late Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all, of musk. Her dressing room at Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Twenty-five years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison, M. Haggerman, has the walls repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint, has been able to remove the smell of the good Empress' musk, which continues as strong as if the bot-

tle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

Male Coquettes.—The character of a female coquette is sufficiently odious and repulsive; but when men think proper to imitate the weakness and vices of the ladies they become altogether disgusting. There are many men who make a point of paying particular attentions indiscriminately to several ladies, and when their marked observances have exposed them to misrepresentation and calumny, wonder how such could be the result, not meaning any harm, and only intending to amuse themselves. There are people whose minds are so strangely constituted, that they take no pleasure but in mischief, and delight in torturing the feelings of a husband, brother and father, singling out their female connexions as the object of their public homage, and who care not about the misconstruction to which they subject their hopeless victim, provided they gratify their spleen and malevolence. From whatever cause it proceeds, the effects are the same, and the person who exposes a female to unmerited obloquy, is as contemptible as he is depraved or foolish.

LEGAL FORMS. A young man and his father presented themselves one day at a notary's office to sign a contract. The clerk first addressed the son—"Sir, are you twenty one?" "Here Sir," answered the young man, "is the certificate of my birth." "Very well; and you, Sir," turning to the father, "are you twenty one?" "That is a pretty question," said the father, "do you think I am not at least as old as my own son?" "That is no answer," said the notary, "you must produce your certificate."

FRIENDS.—I have known creatures who called themselves my friends, and who were merely the friends of my dress, my credit, or my fortune. I have been abandoned by such in my hour of loneliness and need, and if ever stooped to give an expression to my disappointment, they had their vanity flattered by my pain, and either shunned me by complaints, or what was infinitely worse, have overwhelmed me with protestation—the counterfeit coin of love, which is based upon poverty itself.

Every man who embraces opinions, from a clear and deliberate conviction of their soundness, who honestly professes a regard for, and a determination to sustain certain principles which he believes are just and true, should look rather to the successful progress of those principles, than to his own individual preferment, and endeavor to place himself, as far as possible, above the reach of selfish influence.

The most important changes go on so silently that we do not notice them. This is true especially of the formation of character, and that change that comes over us from childhood to old age.—How imperceptibly to us each minute, is another thread added to the web of our destiny which is weaving with the progress of life!

BARRINGO. Mr. T. of Vermont, though not personally acquainted with Judge O., knew him to be one of the most influential members of the legislature, and of politics opposed to his own. Benig once informed that the Judge was then at the village stage house, Mr. T. proceeded thither and commenced abusing the Judge, in a loud and hoisterous conversation with others, on account of some public acts. The remarks of Mr. T. were gradually so shaped that it became necessary for the Judge to say something or other, and he quietly said—

"Sir, you remind me of a little dog my father had when I was a boy, that used to go out o' nights and bark at the moon."

"And what then?" asked Mr. T.

"Nothing more than that the moon kept on shining," replied the Judge, as he quietly walked out and seated himself in stage.—*Balt. Sun.*

Anecdote.—There were, and I believe still are, two lawyers in partnership in New York, with the pecuniary happy name of Catchum and Cheetum. People laughed at seeing these two names in juxtaposition over the door; so the lawyers thought it advisable to separate them by the insertion of their christian names. Mr. Catchum's christian name was Isaac, Mr. Cheetum's Uriah. A new board was ordered, but when sent to the painter it was found to be too short to admit the christian names at full length. The painter therefore put only the initials before the surnames, which made the matter still worse than before, for there now appeared, "I. Catchum and U. Sheetum."

A Post Office Scene.—A friend gives us the following. Whether a new one or not we cannot say; at all events it is a "good" one.

Tim Doolan and Jim Noolan, a couple of the latest importation from the Emerald Isle, entered our post office yesterday for letters.

"I say, mister, is there a letter for meself?" said the former.

"What name sir?"

"Tim Doolan, to be sure."

"Nothing for Tim Doolan," said the clerk, after looking over the letters.

"Is there one for my friend Jim Noolan?"

"Nothing for him, sir."

The pair walked out as far as the sidewalk.

"I say, Tim," says Noolan, "wouldn't it be a great saving of trouble and shoe leather, just to go back and ax the man that kapes the office *whin he expects one.*"

A SAFE GUARD.—A soldier was stationed at a post with directions to let no one pass without giving the watch word which was Boston. In the course of his patrol some one approached and the sentinel demanded:

"Who's there?"

"A friend," was the answer.

"Well friend, advance and give the counter-sign."

No answer.

"Blast you," said the soldier, leveling his musket, "say Boston, or I'll shoot you."

John Randolph and Banks.—John Randolph always had a moral antipathy to banks. On one occasion he held a draft on the Mechanics' Bank in the city of New York, for which he wanted them to give him certain gold, and on being refused, he demanded to see the President of the bank. Over the door of the Mechanics' Bank is an arm and hand holding a hammer. Randolph took the President of the institution to the door and said—"Sir, I advise you to take that hammer out of that hand and put a razor in it, then the people will know at once it is a shaving shop."

A great lie, says Crabbe, is like a big fish on dry land, it may fret, and fling, and make a frightful bother, but it can't bite you. You have only to lie still, and it will die quietly of itself.

Look out for Types.—Is the following a typographical, or a female error? A late Southern paper, speaking of the damages done by a tempest, says—"A heavy gale raged furiously here on Wednesday last," &c.

An honest country parson, who, in the time of a great draught, was desired to pray for rain, answered, "I'll willingly do it to oblige you—but it is to no purpose, while the wind is in this quarter."

Color of the Wind and Waves.—An exchange paper enquires "what was the color of the winds and waves during the late storm?" An exchange very sagely replies "the winds blue and the waves rose."

Never give it up girls.—Mr. John Ayrenite lately led to the altar in Philadelphia, Miss Rhoda Grayson after a courtship of thirty-four years.—This shows what may be done if we only stick to it.

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of new boots, exclaimed, 'by St. Patrick, I believe I shall never get them on until I wear them a day or two.'

A man has been placed in the Asylum for the insane, in Philadelphia, because he was caught picking a printer's pocket.

The busy man say the Turks, is troubled with one devil; but the idle man is troubled with a thousand.

"I'm in fine spirits," as the stump orator said, even he slumped through the head of a brandy hoghead.

THE CASKET

And Philadelphia Monthly Magazine.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

THE unparalleled success which has attended THE CASKET since it came into the hands of the new proprietor, induces them to bring a volume with

Still Further Attractions

OF THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT.

ITS LITERARY CHARACTER,

Which has called forth so many comments, will undergo no change; as the Magazine will still continue under the control of the same Editors.

NEW CONTRIBUTORS, OF HIGH TALENT, however, have been engaged, beside those who have already been enlisted in its favor.

The Magazine will be Enlarged, and will contain a greater quantity of reading matter than any Periodical published at the same price in this Country. The work will appear in

A New and beautiful Type,

Cast expressly for the purpose, and will be PRINTED ON THE FINEST PAPER.

It will also be ornamented with

Fine Steel Engravings

provided at a heavy expense, and executed from the choicest designs. To carry the style of these illustrations, the services of distinguished artists have been engaged to furnish at intervals

MEZZOTINTS FOR THE ENSUING VOLUME.

The Heads of several

Distinguished American Writers

will appear in the course of the year. The publishers, determined to leave nothing undone to merit the patronage of a liberal public, have resolved, after much solicitation from many of their fair readers, to publish quarterly, as an extra,

Correct Plates of the Latest Fashions,

Highly Colored.

and executed in the style of the best. This department will be under the control of a French gentleman, of much taste and experience; and will be bound to excel ANYTHING EVER ATTEMPTED IN THIS LINE IN AMERICA. The extra in the present (November) number, may be considered a fine specimen of what fashion plates will be. The music department, we have, will be under the charge of Messrs. G. W. HEWITT & CO. and the fine pieces of COPYRIGHT MUSIC which they have hitherto furnished are a sufficient guarantee for the future.

The altering terms in which the Casket has been notified by the journals in every section of the Union, establish beyond a doubt its claims to support generally. It will surpass any other work in the return it gives for the reader's money.

Terms—\$3 per annum, invariably in Advance, or Two Copies for five Dollars.

All communications to be addressed, post paid, to GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO. Philada.

P. S. Editors publishing this Prospectus, will be entitled to a copy of the Casket during the summer. No exchange is solicited, unless when noticing the reception of the Magazine.

NOTICE

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Post Office at South Paris will be open all business days from 7 till 12 o'clock A. M., and from 1 till 7 o'clock P. M., until further arrangement.

By OTIS H. PAINE, Asst. P. M.
South Paris, Sept. 9, 1839.

WINTER GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Merinos, &c. &c. can now be had of the subscriber (for ready pay) very cheap. Call and see.

W. E. GOODNOW,
Norway, Nov. 18, 1839.

BUFFALO ROBES.

A prime lot just received and for sale by the subscriber, also, Fur Collars, Neck Ties, Muffs, Winter Fur Gloves, &c. &c.

W. E. GOODNOW,
Norway-Village, Nov. 18, 1839.

Almanacs for 1840.

JUST received and for sale by the dozen or single lot at the Oxford Bookstore, by

W. E. GOODNOW,
November 18, 1839.

ISAAC RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DIXFIELD, ME.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

PAIN cannot exist but from Corrupt Particles being sent to the blood from where the pain is experienced. These corrupt particles when in great volume (quantities) over the Positive cause of death.

It is a solemn truth that corruption terminates the existence of all created beings; the importance of this truth is therefore, when by any causes it has accumulated, is therefore, from self evident, not only Health, but existence, being absolutely endangered by its existence.

Let us then acknowledge that the only sure means of preventing and curing disease, is the speedy removal of Corrupt Humors from the body. Disease being only another name for Corruption, and Corruption or Corrupt Humors being identified in all cases as Impurity of Blood.

Purgative Medicine, when resorted to in season, that is, while there is sufficient vitality remaining in the system, will certainly remove corruption; that the blood is purified; that chronic diseases and premature death are prevented; that those whose lives are at the utmost, consequence to their country, and families, are often saved.

The importance of this discovery of curing diseases after they have been effected solely from their use since the introduction of this medicine, is a fact established by the fact beyond all doubt that the Brandreth's Pills cure the (apparently) most opposite diseases by the one simple act of continually evacuating the humors with them, until the disease gives way; therefore, whatever may be said of the theory, the utility of the practice is now beyond all doubt.

Dr. W. shows that the cumulative effect depends on the Purgative Quality of the Brandreth's Pills; experience and a continuation of experiment for upwards of fifty years have justified the most judiciously balanced people known. Therefore, however long it may be necessary to persevere with them, the result of any disease, no matter how good can possibly result from their use—they are perfectly innocent.

The healthy as well as those suffering from disease should use them—the former to keep their blood pure and vigorous, and the latter to remove all noxious accumulations without weakening the system. The only extra that is required is to procure the genuine Brandreth's Pills, and you cannot fail to procure the genuine of you take the following advice:

How to be secure from Counterfeits

Never purchase Brandreth's Pills without being positively assured that the person selling them has a genuine certificate of A. J. Brandreth, and that he has been received; no Certificate being any guarantee after twelve months from date that Pills sold by the holder are genuine.

All Pills having Wm. Brandreth on the label, and George Hodgekinson on the edge, are counterfeit, and are to be rejected by the public, and sold at the same time.

These, and indeed, all counterfeit Pills, if used according to the directions which accompany my Pills, are calculated to DESTROY LIFE. They are made by men having no standing or respectability, without justification or name, perfectly careless of counterfeits, provided money is obtained.

(Extract from Dr. B's Address to citizens of the U. S.)

Let me be careful to remember that I have never authorized any person in the United States to sell my Pills. These counterfeit persons universally sell counterfeit, and that all Tradesmen who are ignorant, have each of them a COUNTERFEIT certificate of agency, signed by writing with a pen by me, and which certificate requires renewal every twelve months, it being no guarantee for more than one year from date—observe the date is now WRITTEN, it is ENGRAVED.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Dr. B. Brandreth, has at very great expense, established the following office for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, which he begs to be understood shall be always equal to what they have been, and that no expense shall be spared in their manufacture. This he guarantees on his honor.

New York, (Philadelphia)—241 Broadway.
Philadelphia—3 North Eighth Street.
Baltimore—80 South Calvert Street.
No. 10—19 Hanover Street.
Albany—Corner of Green and Hudson Streets.
Pittsburg, Pa.—154 Wood Street.
Cincinnati—119 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky.—99 Fourth Street.
St. Louis, Mo.—56 1-2 Market Street.
New Orleans—3 Old Levee.
Newark, N. J.—70 Meeting Street.
Montreal—63 Notre Dame.

Sub Agents in Maine will hereafter receive their supplies from the New England Office.

19 HANOVER STREET

THE ONLY OFFICE IN BOSTON FOR DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS.

Or of MR JOHN O. LANGLEY,

Who is DR. BRANDRETH'S duly authorized Travelling Agent for the State of Maine.

The following are the ONLY Agents in Oxford County furnished with the Genuine Pills. Buy of them and avoid deception.

Paris—CROCKER & SHAW.
So. Paris—A. Hall, Jr.
Buckfield—A. F. Cole.
Rumford—O. S. Graham.
Dixfield—L. N. & C. Stanley.
Jay—J. L. Paine.
Belleville—J. K. Kimball.
Livermore—Britton & Morrison.
Lisbon—J. Kimball & Walker.
Woodstock—Wheeler Kinney.
Harford—Hall & Haines.
Greenwood—Wheeler Kinney.
Albany—Loring & French.
Turner—Philo Clark.
Norway—Jotham Goodnow.
Lewell—James Walker.
Waterford—Noyes & Noble.
R. H. Gray.
Sweden—Benjamin Arvill.
Fryburg—H. G. Russell.
Porter—John Higgins.
Hiram—Jesse H. Butterfield.
Canton Mills—J. M. Deoban.
Oxford—Charles Duell.

B. BRANDRETH, M. D.
241 Broadway, New York.

Sole proprietor of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—ANDOVER.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owners, resident and non-resident proprietors of the following described lands in Andover, within the county of Oxford and State of Maine, that they are assessed in the lists committed to me for collection for the year 1839 in the sums following, viz:

Phineas Wood's farm near Jacob Farringtons, \$1200
No. 2, 2d Diva. 100 acres.
Henry Jones & wife 26 Lots on the Kimball mile, sup-
posed to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 14, 15, 16, 17, in the
position to be lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17,
18, 19, in the 2d Range.
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 14
Range, Lot 14.
Asa Pratt for Richard's farm on Kimball mile, 233
J. M. C. Abbott supposed to be Lot No. 10, 2d Range
75 acres.

Also for Extra Tax.
Phineas Wood, Lot No. 2, Range 2d, }
do Abbott Land, }
Henry Jones and others 26 Lots on Kimball mile, sup-
posed to be the same Lots as above described, }
Hezekiah Parsons Jr. for James F. Bragg's farm 14, Range 1, 233
Asa Pratt, Kimball mile and Richard's farm, 1, 233
John M. C. Abbott, supposed to be Lot 10, 2d
Range.
Unless said assessments are paid to me the subscriber
with all the intervening charges, on or before the eighth
month day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., a
mould of said land will be necessary to pay the same
when sold at public Vendue, at the town Hall in
Andover.

3m5 SILVANUS POOR Jr., Collector of Andover.

PROSPECTUS OF Roberts' World of Romance.

The cheapest work ever published in this country. The publisher will issue weekly from the press of the Boston Daily Times and Boston Union, a publication of the above title, in eight imperial folio pages, each page having half the size of the pages of the Boston Union. Each sheet will contain one Volume of a Novel of the ordinary octavo size, and will form a series of all the most popular English Novels and Romances of the day; with such desirable ancient works as are not to be obtained at the bookellers. Arrangement have been made in London to secure the EXCLUSIVE right of publishing new books; this republication will be the first in this country.

The cheapness with which books can in this manner be afforded, renders it an object for bookellers and others to give their orders early, as the edition will be limited to first to Five hundred copies, and many persons will desire to secure and bind the year's volume, which will be equal to FIFTY TWO octavo volumes, for FOUR DOLLARS. These copies of value will be sold for a trifle more than is paid to calculating difficulties merely for one person. The sheet will be printed in handsome style, with a full and running lead to each page, wide margin and good register, thus rendering it fit to preserve for binding at the expiration of each year.

Terms.—Four dollars per annum—two dollars and a half for six months. Three copies for non-delivery. Five copies for \$16. Ten copies for \$30 per annum. No discount will be made for less than 3 copies. Subscribers in the city can have the work left at their residences or stores, every Thursday forenoon. Postmasters and bookellers throughout the country, are authorized to act as agents on the terms specified. Copies will be sent singly as the counting reaches 250. State orders, per cent cash, and will be furnished to order for FIFTY DOLLARS per hundred, payable in advance. All the carriers of the Times and Union can be supplied with any number of copies they may want, on the above terms.

No copy will be sent from the office before the money is received for it, as the publisher is determined its circulation shall be entirely upon the cash principle. The 1st No. will be published on Thursday morning, Nov. 23, and the publication will be continued every Thursday thereafter.

The regular subscribers will be supplied during the term of each subscription, with any missing number which it may be possible to procure.

GEORGE ROBERTS,
Publisher and Proprietor.

N. B. The 1st No. will contain the first Volume of the Youth or the SHAKESPEARE, now edited by the Boston Herald, and is of most surprising merit.

BOSTON NOTION.

The Largest and cheapest Newspaper in the WORLD.

The spirit of the age is utilitarian. Improvement is stamped upon the face of every thing. All the useful arts are progressing with unparalleled rapidity, and the ART OF PRINTING is coming to be in the full share of the most important of the human mind. It is not only a fair chance for exertion and enterprise, the undersigned has determined upon issuing a sheet TWICE the size of the Boston Weekly Times, and to take the place of that paper (and will contain eight columns more) after the Boston Herald. This sheet will be called the BOSTON NOTION; and it is determined that it shall fully contain a column of news, and no more, and no intermission with the established character of our 3 weeks paper. It will be the largest Newspaper in the world, with an exception—and will be printed on superior quality paper by fine type. It will contain three shilling and eight hundred and eighty-eight square inches, or twenty-seven square feet to point in five type; and a single number will contain more reading than an ordinary book of three hundred pages. These great dimensions will enable the publisher to draw largely upon the most popular periodicals and magazines of the day, both American and Foreign; and as the selections will be made with great care, it is believed this paper will be a welcome No. to every family. Besides a fully synopsis of the current news of the day (as published in the Boston Daily Times) it will contain Poetry, Popular Tales, Theatrical Criticism, Police and other short Reports, Humorous articles, &c.

The whole world of literature will be unlocked to fill it. From the study of the philosopher, down to the Police court, through all the regions of reason, poetry, romance, wit, and the ample record of folly, we shall glean from the past and the present and from all nations, to present as pleasing and useful a combination of recorded thought and current history, as the world can supply or industry produce. This is our "Boston Notion."

This great amount of wisdom and fun—and wit and philosophy and novel and antiquarian—we are enabled to offer, weekly, for six cents per copy—only six cents—and we can do so, because of the facilities of our press and office, and the connection of daily and weekly publications. For three dollars we can send a year's volume, equal in quantity of matter, with every other also, in fifty two volumes of twelve such as are issued from the press at the rate of fifty-two large volumes for three dollars. Effected all by improved machinery, and by a determination that we will not be outdone in enterprise and usefulness.

Terms.—THREE DOLLARS a year always in advance—no orders, no matter from what source, will be attended to unless accompanied with the CASH. Single copies SIX CENTS EACH.

Post Masters or others remitting twenty dollars shall have eight copies sent to such persons and places as they may designate.

Mail subscribers will have their papers deposited in the Post Office in this city every Saturday evening.

GEO. ROBERTS, Publisher.

FREEDOM.

THIS may certify to all who it may concern, that I this day give my son, JAMES WILSON, his time to trade for himself; and shall claim none of his wages, nor shall I pay any of the debts of his contracting, after this date.

Attest: JAMES WILSON,
Dated and Signed,
Poland, Jan. 4, 1840.

J. T. CLARK,

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK MAKER,

HAS taken the stand formerly occupied by N. M. Mannix, where will be found a good assortment of Harness work, which he will sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce.

5000 bushels of OATS wanted in exchange for the above, for which the highest price will be paid.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1839.

ANDREW THOMPSON,

TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Paris and vicinity that he has taken a Shop near Mrs. Crocker & Shaw's Store, on Paris-Hill, where all business in his line will be promptly and faithfully attended to. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Cutting done at short notice.

Paris, August, 15 1839.

Bricks! Bricks!!

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he will be at his Brick Kiln, situated in the south part of Paris on the road leading from the Cape to Joshua Merrill in Oxford, on Thursday of each week, for twelve months commencing the 26th inst. from half past two till three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to all orders in his line of business.

OTIS SWIFT,
Paris Sept. 9, 1839.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

JERATHMEEL HAWKES,

late of Mexico, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are related to the said deceased's estate, to make known to him, or to the said administrator, the claims they have against the said estate, and to exhibit the same to him, on or before the eighth month day of January next, at two o'clock P. M., at which time he will be necessary to pay the same when sold at public Vendue, at the town Hall in Andover.

3m5 SILVANUS POOR Jr., Collector of Andover.

BLANKS

For sale at this